FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MARTINEZ DE HOZ COMMENTS ON VISIT TO U.S.

PY031847Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0743 GMT 3 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (TELAM)--Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz said that during his recent negotiations in the United States he explained the country's real situation, saying that "we believe that the Argentine Government and people have the right to defend the human rights of its 25 million inhabitants against the attack of individuals who can only be labeled as terrorists and murderers."

He also referred to the measures being taken to gradually reactivate the economy. He said that August was substantially a better month than July in the sales of important products. He pointed out the increase in cement sales as is an important indicator.

He said that the recently approved resolution allowing temporary free imports again will have a significant effect on the reactivation of many industries, on the increase of their production capacity and on their access to export markets which had been difficult because of the high cost of domestic inputs.

Asked about the responses he gave during his visit to the U.S. west coast, the minister said: "The members of Amnesty International were actively handing out pamphlets which gave totally inaccurate information on the Argentine situation, thus trying to influence the people attending the luncheon where I was going to speak and then answer questions. In this regard he said that the activists were able to convince some people to ask questions, but "I believe that this was in our favor because we were able to answer in detail and with great accuracy questions about the real Argentine situation. We believe that the Argentine Government and people have the right to defend the human rights of its 25 million inhabitants against attacks by individuals who can only be labeled as terrorists and murderers."

Regarding his U.S. tour he emphasized the importance of the meetings he held with personalities of the political and financial world and that the fact is considered significant in international circles that this is the third consecutive time that the same Argentine economy minister has attended the IMF meeting, an unprecedented fact. He said: "Great importance is given to this fact because it is a sign of the Argentine Government's conviction to maintain the continuity of its economic programs and policies, thus creating confidence."

He also referred to protectionism, which was harshly attacked by the IMF executive director as well as by the president of the World Bank, saying that this new attitude by the developed countries is a very serious sign of the revival of a measure counter to the interests of the industrialized countries themselves.

He added that our policy is inspired by the principle that Argentina can never be strong if it only concentrates on a market of 25 million people, a market which does not offer sufficient demand for its economic progress. He said that in order to be strong it is necessary to promote the expansion of the economy.

He pointed out that August was substantially a better month than July in sales of important products such as cement. He said that the cement sales during the first 8 months of this year were better than the first 7 months [as received] of last year, something which can be considered a very important advance.

He warned that reactivation must be gradual because if it is too rapid we may worsen inflation. He said: "The enterprises and the national economy in general are going to come out stronger after this painful process."

He emphasized that the resolution on temporary free imports of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods is a very valuable instrument. Regarding inflation, he said that half of our rate of inflation is due to excessive expectations, that is, merely mental expectations, something "I would call a mental index which pursues the price index and interest rates in a vicious circle, like a dog biting its own tail."

He then said that he will continue the policy of salary flexibility, which has been very helpful in improving the real salaries of the workers so that the salaries will not remain static. This means that the greatest salary increase is one related to an increase in production and productivity, which benefits and protects the workers themselves.

He said that we are on the right path and this will gradually help improve salaries in accordance with the improvement of the general conditions of the economy, both in regard to total production and to productivity. He emphasized that this salary policy of the Argentine economic process was discussed with Treasury Secretary Blumenthal, who showed great interest in it.

In conclusion, he said that productivity can be increased even with stationary sales or sales slumps and that this lower production cost can help to increase the workers' salaries without increasing prices.

Drop in Inflation Seen

PY031158Y Buenos Aires Radio Belgrano in Spanish 0130 GMT 3 Oct 78 PY

[Text] In his remarks to a radio station, Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz has stated that the rate of inflation will decrease during the second half of the year as compared to the first because the appropriate conditions exist to achieve that end. He added: If the measures we have taken are adopted, measures which will contribute not only to reducing inflation but also to reactivating the economy, which is already taking place, we feel that by the end of the year there will be improvement in every aspect.

Martinez de Hoz indicated: A recovery has already been noted and we now have better control of the factors of monetary expansion and those other instruments and measures employed to cope with this matter. He feels that these measures will yield positive results as long as the cooperation, comprehension and good understanding of these measures by the private sector can be counted upon.

Regarding his trip to the United States, Martinez de Hoz said: One of my main objectives was to seek greater participation of the world and of the Inter-American Development Bank in the Yacyreta project, because we feel that this participation is rather limited. I am very optimistic that our action will yield some positive results, he said.

II CORPS TANKS REPORTEDLY TO BE SHIPPED SOUTH

PY040145Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0107 GMT 4 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Santa Fe, 3 Oct (NA)--EL LITORAL, the afternoon daily in this capital, reported today that a ship belonging to the Argentine Shipping Lines (ELMA), which arrived in the city port today, will carry to an unknown location in the south "an unspecified number of 33-ton Sherman tanks, about 50 trucks and various other equipment belonging to II Corps."

According to the report "army vehicles whose probable destination is an unspecified location in the south will be loaded at the local port under strict security measures."

The report goes on to add that "according to information released by semiofficial sources, the oceangoing ship Rio Teuco, belonging to ELMA, will arrive this afternoon and will dock at the western pier of Dock One, in front of the Argentine Coast Guard installation."

The report indicates that "two officers traveled to Diamante this morning to assess the facilities provided by this port in case they had to use it, but it is practically certain that the loading will take place in Santa Fe."

The press report then states that "the Sherman tanks belong to the 2d Armored Artillery Group, headquartered in Villaguay, Entre Rios, part of the II Corps command headquartered in Rosario, from where the tanks will arrive by land. The trucks will arrive by rail."

The article also says "it was not possible to establish with military sources the reason for this transfer. Nonetheless, the semiofficial source indicated that this is part of a reinforcement of installations in the south."

It was established that the Rio Teuco arrived at the local port late this afternoon.

RIGHTS ASSEMBLY PROTESTS TREATMENT OF DETAINEES

PY040058Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2130 GMT 3 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (NA)--The Permanent Assembly for Human Rights has addressed itself to Brig Gen Julio Arnaldo Gomez, the nation's minister of justice, to protest the situation of prisoners in the country's various jails who, it says, "are the victims of frequent mistreatment and illegal pressure."

The note is signed by Augusto Conte Macdonel, Bishop Carlos Gattinoni, Father Enzo Giustozzi, Fermin Mignone, Eduardo Pimentel, Jaime Schmirgeld, Eugenia Manzinelli and Susana Perz Gallardt, all members of the Executive Committee of the assembly. The note states that "in detention centers and establishments, with few exceptions, prisoners of both sexes--some of whom have been detained since 1974, the majority without trial or charges--are subjected to restrictions, mistreatment and punishment which, in addition to being against human dignity, endangers their physical, moral and spiritual health."

The note offers a description of the living conditions to which the prisoners are subjected and the treatment they receive. These facts were verified at establishments where information could be obtained. The note reiterates the assembly's protests and the seriousness and objectivity of their position.

The note also mentions the "inconsiderate treatment to which the relatives of prisoners are sometimes subjected, such as the offensive checkups they must endure and the frequent thwarting of visits because the prisoners are being punished, without taking into account that the relatives have had to make long trips, taking leave from their jobs and in many cases spending their depleted funds."

The note, which is dated 25 September, also reminds the minister of a similar letter which was sent to him some time ago. This letter "had no effect on the situation we have described," a situation which goes against the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the National Constitution.

The note concludes by demanding "an investigation of the present charges and the implementation of current compulsory regulations regarding imprisonment conditions and the treatment of prisoners in places of detention so that constitutional principles and the rules established by international organizations can come true in our country."

BRIEFS

ZIRCALLOY PRODUCTION--The first ingot of zircalloy in industrial quantities was produced today in the Acindar Metallurgical Enterprise located in Villa Constitucion, Santa Fe. This production is part of the Argentine nuclear plan. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Oct 78 PY]

ATUCHA II FEASIBILITY PROJECT--Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (TELAM)--Siemens S.A. executives today released a feasibility study submitted to the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] on the supply, assembly and operation of an Atucha II nuclear plant. Based on CNEA's experience with Atucha I, the CNEA asked for a study on a plant adjacent to the existing plan in Lima (Buenos Aires Province) with a 684 megawatt capacity. If Atucha II is implemented, Argentine participation will be 40-60 percent of the complete undertaking. Once the project is begun, it will take from 6 to 7 years to begin operation. The technology used in Atucha II will be the same used in Atucha I, a pressurized water reactor with natural uranium dioxide as fuel and heavy water as the cooling moderator. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0135 GMT 27 Sep 78 PY]

CANADIAN NUCLEAR COOPERATION--Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (NA)--The Argentine ambassador in Canada has been recalled to this capital to report about the state of negotiations with Canada concerning the construction of the Atucha II nuclear plant. The ambassador has already met with the president of Argentina, the head of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] and the foreign affairs minister, and is planning to meet with the heads of the three armed forces branches. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0055 GMT 4 Oct 78 PY]

CIVIL DEFENSE DRILL--Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (NA)--The municipality of Buenos Aires reported that blackout drills will be carried out in the neighborhoods of Palermo, Belgrano and Nunez of this capital on 24 October 1978. The drills will last an hour and are intended to educate the people to regulations regarding security and to test the effectiveness of civil defense. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Oct 78 PY]

MASSERA ABROAD--Adm Emilio Eduardo Massera, (ret) left today for Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and the United States on a tour which he said is to be private. He announced that he will make another trip to France, the FRG, Italy and Spain. [Buenos Aires Radio Belgrano in Spanish 0130 GMT 4 Oct 78 PY]

FSB CALLS FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN DECISIONS

PY030237Y La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 29 Sep 78 p 4 PY

[Text] The Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] has demanded that the nation's armed forces create adequate means to allow for the public's awareness of and participation in important decisions which affect the country's very existence.

Immediately after the public was informed of the report submitted to the military high command by former President Hugo Banzer, after which it was said that Bolivia's very existence as a republic could be affected by the consequences of the region's present strategic and geopolitical problems, the FSB addressed a lengthy note to the commander in chief of the armed forces, Gen Angel Salmon, stating its concern over this situation.

The note signed by FSB leader Carlos Valverde states: "Recent events which are public knowledge confront Bolivians with the possibility of being part of an armed conflict. This is a grave and serious historic responsibility which falls not only on government leaders, nor only on the armed forces, but on a whole generation of Bolivians--ours." At the same time, Valverde continues, for this very reason, "one group cannot try to manipulate this situation behind the country's back," because it is well known that, unfortunately for Bolivia, this is what happened in the Pacific, Chaco and Acre conflicts.

He emphasizes that this should not happen again. "The FSB believes that the armed forces, which now have the responsibility of power and government, before history and before Bolivians, should confront this challenge united with the people." He adds that "it is now unthinkable to draw up a Bolivian position without the will of the people."

Further, the FSB is emphatic in stating that "the present president, who has received his power from the armed forces, cannot do as he pleases with the country. We Bolivians cannot awaken in surprise to an armed conflict or a behind-the-scenes arrangement, especially if the government's legitimacy and legality are being questioned."

The document then asserts that when decisions which affect the very existence of the nation are to be made, the public has the right to be informed and to participate in them. "Political parties, the expression of that right, have the duty to demand such information and participation."

The FSB is proposing this because "at a time when we should patriotically imagine, create and construct the firm unity of the nation, those responsible for leading the country, as has happened throughout our history, are harming her with their irresponsibility, trickery and corruption."

On behalf of the FSB's entire leadership and membership, Valverde suggests to the commanders of the armed forces that since there are no constitutional mechanisms allowing for the people's participation, and in view of possible serious emergencies, they should create ways to allow the participation of all Bolivians as a way to forge the nation's unified will. He also asks military chiefs for the necessary and fundamental information to determine joint patriotic stands.

The FSB note states: "if it is dangerous to ignore the will of the people in times of peace, it is even more dangerous to do so in times of war. Although in times of peace it is possible to impose governments, in times of war it is impossible to impose the will to fight and to win."

GENERAL ABREU'S ANTIGOVERNMENT LETTER PUBLISHED

PY031443Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Oct 78 p 6 PY

[Excerpts] Gen Hugo Abreu, former chief of the Military Household of the presidency of the republic, sent a letter dated 22 September to several general officers reviewing the facts regarding his participation since March 1974, when he accepted Gen Ernesto Geisel's invitation to assume that post, and stating the reasons behind the positions he adopted and his ideas on how to face today's problems. The general begins by recalling the time he accepted the post of chief of the Military Household, noting that as a soldier he carried out his functions "with loyalty and frankness, always presenting to the president my opinions on all problems confronting me, without omitting anything."

He then notes that "as time went by, my behavior led me into an inevitable collision with the palace group linked to General Golbery in view of their maneuvers and intrigues." Abreu states: "Naturally, as soon as I became aware of the intrigues of this group I began to react accordingly. The main objective of this group is to dominate the government, by misinforming the president to keep him a prisoner of their influence."

Abreu adds: "The campaign of intrigues launched against us--against myself and my comrades--will neither frighten us nor will it stop us. I consider that the time has come for me to address you, my dear friend, in military language to convey to you the situation we are facing and what we want.

"First of all, it is necessary to confront the palace group I mentioned earlier which can do so much damage to Brazil. What do they want? Having dominated the present government, they simply want to perpetuate themselves in office. The imposition of Figueiredo's name is designed to place as head of the state machinery an element they expect to dominate easily, because he is involved in the unworthy maneuvers used to have his name readily accepted. Through the 6-year [presidential] term imposed by the April package, they expect to set up such a huge system of intimidation, corruption and domination that nothing could stand in their way in the future. This would be the fulfillment of their cherished dream of 'Mexicanizing' Brazil.

"What can be done in face of this threat hanging over the nation? We are certain that an armed struggle will not be an option. Based on our experience in recent decades, we should not advocate a violent solution. We are living under the inspiration of the 1964 revolution and it seems to me that, instead of thinking of another revolution, we must call upon all revolutionaries to seek some of the revolution's unfullfilled basic goals, such as the struggle against corruption and the defense of the threatened democratic institutions.

"Within these concepts, we are determined to engage, jointly with other front line revolutionaries, in search of a political solution to the impasse facing the nation. And we believe that the Euler [Bentes Monteiro] candidacy is a valid alternative--perhaps the last one--to solve the present impasse through peaceful means. But let us have no doubts about this: If we are unable to solve the problems which are distressing the nation and are undermining the armed forces, others will, and then we will indeed face the risk of being overwhelmed by the communist avalanche."

General Abreu concluded by outlining the guidelines which, in his opinion, will have to be adopted at this moment:

"I want to convey some basic ideas of how the present problems can be faced:

"1. Keep the army united and outside partisan political struggles. Two retired officers are candidates and are struggling for the votes of members of the electoral college pursuant to preestablished rules. As a citizen, we support one of the candidates; but as a soldier we observe the rules imposed by rank and discipline. We maintain the principle that our institution must remain united around its constitutional mission, its historical function. Quoting President Castello Branco, the great statesman of the revolution, we want to say: 'Not being a militia organization, the armed forces and their weapons cannot be used for antidemocratic undertakings. They are designed to guarantee the established branches of government and their coexistence.' (Circular to the Army General Staff [EME] on 20 March 1964.)

"2. Return to the basic ideals of the 1964 revolution. What we revolutionaries basically had in mind was the struggle against subversion and corruption, and for the defense of threatened democratic institutions. The armed forces fulfilled their duty and managed to curb subversion. I pride myself for having participated in this struggle. But what about the other objectives? The truth is that we now have institutionalized arbitrariness, and with it the most unbridled corruption. The serious thing is that the people tend to blame these outrages on the armed forces.

"3. We believe that the struggle against corruption is one of the basic ideals of the revolution. We refuse to accept that it is impossible to deal with it and rebel against the recent government statement that the corrupt cannot be apprehended because they are intelligent.

"4. The reestablishment of the state of law and the end of arbitrariness is one of the revolutionary ideals. Arbitrariness was used by the revolution as a contingency to defend threatened democracy. Arbitrariness was justified by the intensity of our struggle against terrorism, urban and rural extremism, assaults and assassinations. However, that stage is over. Today, arbitrariness is being used to cover up corruption and pave the way for extortion, bribery and intimidation. For this reason we believe that the immediate reinstatement of the state of law is necessary.

"5. We want to put an end to this farce which is being called 'indirect elections.' After what we have seen we are sure that only direct elections at all levels will allow the reestablishment of a legitimate power structure, thus ending the disgraceful appointments of such courtesans and favorites as 'test-tube governors' [governadores de proveta] and 'presidentially-appointed senators' [senadores bionicos], not to mention the attempt to impose an unqualified candidate for the presidency of the nation.

"6. We want to put an end to the atmosphere of betrayal and spying in which the country has been plunged. The constitution states that 'the privacy of correspondence, and telephone and telegraph communications is inviolable.' However, the government opens our letters and listens to our telephone conversations going as far as to pry its way into the privacy of our homes, using what it hears for extortion. This is not only abominable: it is sheer nazism.

"7. We demand greater austerity in government expenditures. Especially at the secondary levels and in state enterprises there is an all-out orgy of squandering of public funds.

"8. We want more attention devoted to social problems. There is no disguising the statistics which show the growing concentration of national income in the hands of a privileged few. The poverty sectors, including the so-called extreme poverty sectors, are constantly expanding.

"9. We want agrarian reform, not a simple distribution of land, as advocated by the communists, but the implementation of the ideas outlined in the land regulations as proposed to congress by President Castello Branco. A true agricultural reform is needed which would provide better utilization of the nation's farming lands, greater productivity, and better living conditions for those who work the land.

"10. Finally, we want to prevent Brazil from falling into the hands of a spurious oligarchy dangerously committed to the hidden interests of multinational groups such as the Jary, Dow Chemical and others. We want to return the nation to its own control."

Concluding his letter, Hugo Abreu stated that these reasons explain "the apparent contradiction of my involvement in politics as a citizen, while I advocate the withdrawal of the armed forces from political activities.

"I am sure that we are now facing our last chance to peacefully solve the political impasse toward which the ill faith of some and the lack of ability of others is leading the country. In the hands of its current incumbents the state is gradually drawing away from the nation. And here, a quote from Lincoln seems appropriate: 'A nation divided against itself cannot long endure.'"

Abreu Claims Arrest Illegal

PY031430Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 3 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpt] Journalist (Pompeu de Souza), chief of the campaign office of Gen Buler Bentes Monteiro, talked with Gen Hugo de Abreu over the phone and reported that the general considers his arrest illegal since it resulted from the misuse of private mail, which was given for publication in order to create the conditions for his punishment. General Abreu pointed out that writing letters to friends does not violate army regulations.

O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO and JORNAL DO BRASIL published the text of a letter allegedly written by General Abreu. The text of that letter says that Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo is not in a position to be president of the nation because he lacks popular support and becuase he is committed to the economic groups working for his candidacy.

Figueiredo Declines Comment

PY031449Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 3 Oct 78 PY

[Text] In Manaus, Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo said that Gen Hugo de Abreu was punished for undisciplined acts and the army minister is the one who must give the reasons for that punishment. This answer was given to journalists who asked him about the arrest of the former head of the military household. General Figueiredo said that the arrest of General Abreu has noting to do with party politics and cannot hinder the redemocratization process being carried out by President Ernesto Geisel.

BRIEFS

BOMB EXPLODES--Brasilia--A light control panel in the building of the Bank of Brazil exploded today at about 1900 after three phone calls were made to the bank announcing that a bomb would explode there. There was no other damage. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 3 Oct 78 PY]

'EL MERCURIO' SCORES U.S. CONCERN OVER LETELIER CASE

PY040010Y Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 1 Oct 78 p a3 PY

[Editorial: "Faith in Justice"]

[Text] The public in general and judicial circles in particular have expressed surprise at reports about the "concern" of the State Department over a decree which Supreme Court president Israel Borquez issued with regard to the extradition of the three Chilean officers, in line with the legal power he has.

The resolution, which is worrying some officials in charge of U.S. foreign policy, establishes that the investigation necessary to issue the first instance ruling either denying or granting the extradition, should be considered a summary proceeding and must, therefore, be secret as established by the penal code for these cases.

It seems that the Supreme Court president has not received from the lawyer acting on behalf of the United States the request to be informed about the summary hearing. In some cases the secrecy of a hearing does not prevent lawyers from reading the documents of the case with the consent of the judge in charge of the hearing. What President Borquez has forbidden at this stage--because in the end everything will be made public--is giving anyone a chance to read the documents and to publish anything he might want to, either a personal interpretation of the facts, a total or partial reproduction of the documents, or any other action. In other words, summary secrecy does not mean that the lawyers of the parties involved must remain outside the investigation, but merely that the matter cannot become public while the investigating judge is reaching his own conclusions.

In any case, the ruling of the Supreme Court president, like that of a judge of first instance, is being reviewed by a chamber of this same court by way of appeal.

The position of the Chilean Government and the Chilean people in general is to honestly cooperate toward the success of the investigation opened in the United States with regard to the Letelier case. However, this cooperation cannot be seen as passiveness in the face of political intervention which goes against the respect which any government--no matter how powerful--owes to independent and fair Chilean courts.

Chile has taken into account the statement of the U.S. State Department spokesman, who refuted the absurd report that the United States would withdraw the extradition request because U.S. attorney Propper is allegedly "furious" about the decision of the Chilean Supreme Court president and stated that "the United States has put its trust in Chilean justice."

This trust should lead the State Department spokesmen to abstain from voicing their "concern," because the rights which the Washington government has been enforcing will be defended and fulfilled by means of legal procedures and not through press statements, which in one way or another still continue to harm the dignity of our country.

Faith in the Chilean legal system does not seem compatible with "concern" over a decree which can in no way thwart the legitimate efforts made by the United States to identify and punish those truly responsible for the murder of Letelier and his secretary.

The lawyer for the defense will have every chance to fulfill his objectives, since his task is to be performed as part of the process which will take into account all the background and proof of the guilt of the persons whose extradition is being demended. Thus, rumors and speculation which have nothing to do with the process no longer matter. The only things that matter now are the proof and other evidence which can be brought before the judges by the lawyers of the parties involved.

It is, therefore, surprising that State Department or Justice Department officials--who know nothing about our court proceedings and the nature of the actions which are being taken by the Supreme Court--should make statements which have nothing to do with truth and do not seem to be imbued with the desire for justice, but seek rather to incriminate the three Chilean officers, no matter how, and even without sufficient proof. The same people in Chile who have been insisting from the very beginning that justice must be done, can only harshly condemn any political influence in the process, since this influence would distort the legal and juridical nature of the case.

Etcheberry Reply to Editorial

PY040014Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 3 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago--The first chamber of the Supreme Court has agreed to make a decision within the next few hours on the appeal filed by lawyer Alfredo Etcheberry, the representative of U.S. interests in the extradition case presented against three army officers allegedly involved in the assassination of Orlando Letelier in Washington.

The chamber is made up of Jose Maria Eyzaguirre, president; (Manuel Correa Alaba), Estanislao Zuniga and (Luis Maldonado), members; and lawyer Enrique Urrutia, temporary member.

If the chamber accepts the petition, lawyer Etcheberry is automatically granted the right to appeal the decision made by Israel Borquez, the president of the Supreme Court, who as presiding judge decided to conduct the extradition case in secret summary proceedings.

This situation has caused a great deal of press comment as well as comment in other sectors, with respect to the advisability of conducting the secret summary, and with respect to the advisability of [words indistinct].

Lawyer Alfredo Etcheberry is now presenting his arguments in response to these commentaries. He believes that many mistakes have been made in this respect by the commentators. Etcheberry maintains that the justifiable concern of the U.S. Government is not due to the fact that the public in general or the communications media are not informed about the investigation as it develops. Etcheberry says that, even though he believes this is to be against the law, it would not really damage the case, since once the investigation is completed, the full facts will have to be made public. No one disputes this. Therefore, he says, it would only be a matter of overcoming curiosity or impatience during the relatively short--I hope--time that the investigation will last.

What this defense considers really serious, he says, is the fact that the very implementation of the regulations of a summary proceeding result in the practically absolute exclusion from the investigation of the lawyer for the petitioning party, in this case the U.S. Government. I will not be able to be present at the proceeding, nor will I be able to take part in it by presenting petitions or appeals.

In the specific case of witnesses' statements, the lawyer is not able to be present during the examinations, and he will not be able to challenge them--that is, to object to the witnesses' testimony or lack of impartiality. Neither will he be able to interrogate them, nor ask them questions to prove that they are either mistaken or lying.

All this, however, would be possible if the examinations were conducted publicly. Moreover, the (?secrecy) of the ordinary summary proceeding is offset by the existence of a later so-called plenary phase which is public. During this stage, witnesses who gave secret testimony during the summary can be called to ratify their statements in order to allow the lawyer to object and interrogate them. This, says Etcheberry, is not possible in an extradition procedure which has no plenary phase. Therefore, we must simply accept the secret testimony as it was made, without any intervention by the petitioning party.

The possibility of this defense being g anted information about the summary is not enough to make up for this serious problem, he says. Therefore, it would no longer be a question of exercising a right, but of requesting authorization [words indistinct] and of requesting authorization to be informed about what is being accomplished. In no case would it involve being present during the investigation or of conducting any sort of intervention. [Words indistinct] an appeal which was published in its entirety by the newspaper EL MERCURIO, and stated very clearly that [word indistinct] this party completely lacks such rights and that its intervention begins only after the investigation has finished.

Etcheberry adds: The only recourse left to this defense is to request information about the summary or to present other petitions during the investigation. I do not want to enter now into a discussion about the [word indistinct] basic points, since this is a matter for discussion and debate in the court, where I have presented and will continue to present my arguments. It should be admitted that this point is of more consequence than what could be interpreted from the editorial on which I am commenting. [Passage indistinct] the fact is that a legal resolution deprives this party of an authority to which it believes it is entitled, and which it believes is important in order to present its case and to insure the successful outcome of its petition, concludes Etcheberry.

These are some the more important aspects of the statement made by lawyer Alfredo Etcheberry with respect to the case which is now developing in the Supreme Court.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH GABON--It has been simultaneously reported that the Chilean and Gabonese governments have decided to establish diplomatic relations through respective ambassadors in France. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Oct 78 PY]

CIPEC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY--Rancagua, Chile--Gen Orlando Urbina (ret), former president of the Chilean Copper Corporation [CODELCO], has been appointed executive secretary of the Intergovernmental Council of Copper-Exporting Countries [CIPEC] and will assume his position in December. [Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 3 Oct 78 PY]

GOVERNMENT DEMANDS SAFE CONDUCTS FOR NICARAGUAN REFUGEES

PA031817Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota--The Colombian Government had to take a firm approach with the Nicaraguan regime in requesting the issuance of safe conducts for the persons who sought refuge at the Colombian Embassy in Managua last week.

The Foreign Ministry has noted that the Nicaraguan Government is intentionally delaying issuing the documents, and a demand has been made that they be issued. The Colombian Government expressed its firm determination to see that international agreements regarding the right of asylum are complied with. The statement was issued through the Foreign Ministry in regard to the Nicaraguan Government's delay in issuing the safe conducts for political refugees who are in Managua.

In view of this situation, the Colombian Foreign Ministry sent a respectful request to the office concerned yesterday so that the required documents will be issued and the refugees will be allowed to leave the country.

LABOR UNION REJECTS NEW SECURITY STATUE

PA040423Y Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 28 Sep 78 p 3 PA

[Text] The Union of Workers of Colombia [UTC], ratifying its decision to continue acting in a unity, has rejected portions of the security statute that limit labor freedom and said full unity exists within the confederation.

The executive committee, after deliberating 18 hours last Tuesday, issued the following communique defining the situation following publication of a document by the National Labor Council on 14 September in which the government was described as "repressive":

The UTC Executive Council, gathered to define before public opinion some aspects which have given rise to speculation regarding the confederation's straightforward behavior, believes it is opportune to publish the following declaration:

1. Faithful to the decisions taken on labor activities by the 14th federation congress held in Bogota this year, we reassert our decision to continue the united action policy for specifically defined cases approved by the Executive Committee.

2. In regard to the "security statute," we believe that those measures tending to fight crime and render prompt justice should be maintained. However, we do not approve of measures tending to curtail labor freedom or restrict legal rights or transferring the authority of civilian judges to the military. We therefore hope that the honorable Supreme Court of Justice, guardian of the constitution and of the legal state, will promptly declare the above-mentioned statute illegal.

3. The Executive Committee rejects attacks made by the press on our comrade UTC president. The working class considers them attacks upon it and asserts that this attitude is openly divisionist and antilabor.

4. Once the above explanations have been made, the nation, and especially the workers, can rest assured that the UTC central is completely united and, in a democratic fashion, will continue to reveal the opinions of its executive on those matters affecting our nation.

BRIEFS

EXPORT FIGURES--Bogota--Total export sales through 30 September were $2,000,061,942. A remarkable increase became evident not only in coffee exports but also in exports of non-traditional goods. According to a report by the Colombian Foreign Trade Institute, coffee was the main export with total sales of 7.55 million 60-kg bags valued at $1.4 billion. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA]

CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR PCP CELEBRATION

FL031639Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Lima--A Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] delegation has arrived in Peru to participate in commemorative activities of the 50th anniversary of the Communist Party of Peru [PCP]. The delegation is headed by Alfredo Menendez Cruz, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Marxist-Leninist organization and chief of its Department of Sugar Sector, and includes Nestor Sobral Leon, official of the PCC Central Committee's American department. They were welcomed at Jorge Chavez International Airport by a delegation led by PCP Secretary General Jorge del Prado, other members of the PCP Central Committee and Cuban Charge d'Affaires in Peru (Rafael Carrillas).

Meeting Approved

PY031316Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 78 PY

[Text] The Lima Prefecture reports that the meeting called by the Peruvian Communist Party to celebrate its 50th anniversary has been authorized and will be held on 6 October at 1600 in Lima's 2 de Mayo Park.

PSR FACTION EXPELS PARTY FOUNDER; PROFESSES MARXISM

PA031719Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0216 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 2 Oct (EFE)--The party formed to consolidate the work of the "Peruvian revolution," which is the larger of the two factions resulting from a split within the Socialist Revolutionary Party [PSR], has rejected the "reformist" line of that process and declared itself to be Marxist-Leninist.

Meeting in a national congress, the "Popular PSR," which maintains that it is the authentic party, also decided to expel its founder, retired Gen Leonidas Rodriguez, and his "clique."

For his part, Antonio Meza Cuadra, secretary general of the "Official PSR," told EFE that only one organization with that name has been legally registered by the National Electoral Tribunal--the one headed by Rodriguez. Meza Cuadra said his group has the support of most of the party members in the departments. The party split into two factions after participating in the Constituent Assembly elections in June.

Contradicting Meza's claim, Jorge Castro, national coordinator of the "Popular PSR," said that the "Minority Reformist Faction" has the support of only 2 of the 23 committees in the departments. (?Castro) said his faction's congress, which ended yesterday, Sunday, was attended by representatives of all [words indistinct] National Agrarian Confederation (?dissolved) by the military government last May. (?He said) the president of the (?confederation), Avelino Mar, is a member of the Central Directorate of the "Popular PSR."

In the elections in June, the party won 5.6 percent of the vote and 6 of the 100 seats in the assembly. Each faction now controls three of those seats. General Rodriguez is also a deputy. The three "Popular PSR" members in the assembly have alined themselves with the Trotskiyist front and the Maoist Popular Democratic Union, with which they have more political affinity, according to Jorge Castro.

PEREZ DISCUSSES NICARAGUA SITUATION, U.S. STANCE

LD291225Y Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Sep 78 pp 1, 3 LD

[Marcel Niedergang interview 26 September with President Carlos Andres Perez in Caracas: "The OAS Has Been Discredited"]

[Text] Caracas--"Venezuela has not been indifferent and cannot be indifferent to the Nicaraguan drama." It was a Venezuelan president probably disappointed by the failure of the OAS but determined to continue his action energetically in support of democracy in Nicaragua who received us in Miraflores Palace 26 September. Sure of himself, he added, speaking emphatically: "There is a precedent--the Nuremburg tribunal--and there are international agreements against genocide: We do not want to remain inactive and allow what we have just seen happen in Nicaragua to continue or to happen again."

For the past 3 weeks Venezuelan diplomacy has been centered exclusively on the Central American crisis. Many talks, both public and secret, have taken place in Caracas. President Carter's and Latin American neighbor countries' special representatives have followed Sandinist guerrilla leaders--Commander "Cero," for instance--and members of the "Group of 12" on the scene. As for Carlos Andres Perez, he has sent "emissaries" to Washington to explain Caracas' viewpoint.

This "committed" diplomacy has not, at least so far, achieved all its objectives. However, Carlos Andres Perez clearly has no intention of giving up. In particular, he apparently intends to make a speech to the UN General Assembly.

"We are studying the problem," he stated. "It is not a question of launching into gratuitous and inappropriate oratory demonstrations. It is necessary to consider opportunities offered by the United Nations and adopt a decision which would prove effective. I will see then whether the problem of Nicaragua should be raised in New York."

The Venezuelan president asserts, without deriving any satisfaction from the fact, that he warned Mr Carter about the coming events in Nicaragua as early as January 1978, at the time of the assassination of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, editor of the Managua daily LA PRENSA and leader of the opposition. "Everything happened exactly in accordance with my forecasts," he explains. His bitterness is therefore the greater, and he does not mince words when he denounces "Washington's indecision." "The United States bears a great responsibility," he says, "because it acts either too soon or too late. I am ready to believe that President Carter was truly concerned about this, but the fact that there are interests and pressure groups which act in Washington and lobby the executive explains why wrong decisions are made. They managed to get the OAS conference postponed until Somoza consolidated his position. But whenever American interests are threatened, we can see the same groups intervene rapidly and effectively."

"An Uprising by all the People"

[Question] In view of the strength of the pro-Somoza lobby in Washington, what options, in your opinion, does Mr Carter have?

"As a mere spectator," the president stated, "I was really surprised that, for instance, the State Department did not react to Somoza's public statement that his influence over Congress is greater than Mr Carter's himself...."

The Nicaraguan president has published a letter supporting his policy signed by 78 American congressmen....

"Something even more serious has happened," the president stated. "In fact, something extraordinary has occurred in Nicaragua--political opposition groups, business leaders a and the Catholic Church have published a joint message to international opinion and heads of Latin American states. They have begged us to intervene, to take pity on people threatened with extermination. Complete silence greeted this remarkable document. No one has mentioned it, with the exception of our foreign minister, who told the OAS about it. And yet it is not a question of terrorist acts against the Nicaraguan Government. It is a question of a mass uprising by an entire population which deems its situation unbearable. As a leader, it is not for me to judge the policy pursued by another country, but I have the right to demand on behalf of international undertakings signed by my own country that human rights be respected...."

The "massacre of the innocents" obviously shocked President Perez, an Andean with a strong face and a man ready to speak out. "Without forgetting the dramas we have witnessed in Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and on the southern tip of the continent, I believe the case of Nicaragua is exceptional. Never before in Latin America has a 'strong man,' a leader, paid no attention to any human consideration and deliberately slaughtered defenseless people. International Red Cross reports are categorical and overwhelming. The Managua government has been unable to produce even one group of guerrilla prisoners. Punishment of unusual cruelty has been meted out to innocent people. In the face of this situation, I feel indignant and pained to see the OAS discredit itself...."

[Question] It is not the first time this has happened. As long ago as 1965, did the OAS not emerge greatly weakened from the Dominican crisis?

[Answer] It is more serious today. I would first like to remind you that the OAS took concrete steps against Cuba when the Cuban Government at one time sent forces or supported subversive movements in our countries. The OAS mobilized itself as it did in Santo Domingo. But in both cases, in Cuba and in Santo Domingo, the OAS intervention took place against governments or systems of a certain color. It would be no bad thing, in my view, if the OAS were to adopt the same measures and show the same determination when the systems in question are of a different hue. This contradiction is very serious and endangers the entire inter-American system. It has led to an extreme situation whereby highly serious incidents in Nicaragua denounced by the Red Cross are not even mentioned or criticized by the OAS and the dispatch of a human rights committee mission is made dependent on the goodwill of the Managua leaders. We appear as accomplices in one of the bloodiest tragedies seen anywhere in Latin America....

Despite everything, we must display reason and patience, we must not give in and we must take into account the realities of the OAS internal situation. Just because many dictators have been president in this country, that is no reason why we should reject the office itself. That would be absurd....

[Question] You knew that there was little to be expected from the OAS and yet you appealed to it.

[Answer] I did so without great optimism, without any great illusions. But I believe this appeal helped stimulate the Latin American peoples' awareness of a situation which must be changed. And this move has forced great powers like the United States to face up to their responsibilities, which they had hitherto failed to assume.

[Question] Do you not think that the fact that Venezuela sent military aircraft to Costa Rica provided an argument for your adversaries within the OAS?

[Answer] We did not do this with warlike intentions but to help Costa Rica, the only country in the world which has no army. Moreover, the Venezuelan planes did not leave San Jose airport. That has been proved.

[Question] The Venezuelan opposition is now accusing you of not contacting Panama beforehand.

[Answer] That is absolutely false. We contacted all the countries, including those in the southern cone, and I personally spoke to the presidents of Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Costa Rica....

[Question] And the Cuban Government?

[Answer] There were no talks as such. But we have normal diplomatic relations with Cuba, and naturally this question is one of the topics of discussion.

[Question] It is obvious that Havana refrained from any official comment during the events in Nicaragua....

[Answer] I will make one remark in this connection. It is deplorable that the democracies have not given the peoples of Latin America the impression that they are capable of defending human rights. I fear that these peoples will now think that our only way of dealing with situations as abominable as that in Nicaragua is with words.... But it is comforting that the Nicaraguan people have shown such proof of maturity and courage, that all the opposition sectors have formed a single front and that the Sandinistas rebelling against the system have agreed to a transitional political solution. Therefore it is ridiculous constantly to brand people fighting for freedom as "reds."

[Question] Do you hope to convince Washington of this argument?

[Answer] I believe the United States knows as well as I do what the real situation is in Nicaragua. And I have had a permanent and frank dialog with Mr Carter on this subject....

[Question] Do you believe that the struggle is over in Nicaragua for the time being?

[Answer] I will remind you of what Simon Bolivar said in the darkest hours of the fight for independence: "Nothing can stop people who want to be free."

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION--A source at the Mines Ministry has reported that Venezuela has exported 500 million barrels of petroleum so far this year. The source said gross revenue from sales has been more than $6 billion. Average domestic consumption has been 2 million barrels a day. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA]

NEW PAPER--A new newspaper, to be called EL COMERCIO, will be put into circulation in Aragua State in the next few days. It will be the state's fourth daily newspaper. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Sep 78 PA]

SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE RELEASES FINAL DOCUMENT

PA022203Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 2 Oct 78 pp 1-a, 10-a PA

[Text] The 80 national delegates and more than 50 international organizations and movements gathered at the university auditorium during the continental conference of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua underscored in their "Panama declaration on Nicaragua" their strong condemnation of the maneuvers of imperialism, which seeks to achieve a negotiated solution to the Nicaraguan conflict aimed at perpetuating Somozism without Somoza. The conference lasted from 29 September to Sunday 1 October.

The conference was a resounding success from the standpoint of the debates and the delegates in attendance, who reflected a wide range of political and ideological positions not only at the hemispheric level, but internationally as well.

A number of important personalities, such as Argentina's Rodolfo Puiggross; Rev Henry Atkins, of the National Council of Churches and Ethics of the United States; Mexico's Santiago Avalos and Natalio Vasquez Pallares; Cuba's Ulises Estrada; Mexican Senator Jorge Cruickshank Garcia; Genaro Carnero Checa, of the Latin American Federation of Newsmen; Victor Volski, of the World Peace Council; Venezuela's Maria Teresa Otero Silva; Javier Diezcanseco, member of the Peruvian Constituent Assembly; and former Costa Rican President Jose "Pepe" Figueres, voiced their condemnation of the Somozist regime and stressed the need to fight until the flag of democracy shines over Nicaraguan soil.

A number of Nicaraguan citizens who have sought refuge in neighboring Costa Rica testified on the assassinations committed against the people. A peasant woman interrupted her narration, convulsed by tears, as she recalled the experience. She told the delegates how the Somozist troops had arrested some 300 persons in the town of Chantales, near the border with Costa Rica, and these people were never again seen.

Final Declaration

Following is the "Panama Declaration on Nicaragua," a unitarian document of the world's broad social forces. From now on, this document will be a program of anti-Somozist action.

Continental conference of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people (20 September to 1 October 1978)

The continental conference of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, gathered in the city of Panama from 29 September to 1 October 1978 and attended by over 80 delegates representing more than 20 American and European countries, aside from numerous national delegates, and over 50 international organizations and movements, states to the peoples of the world:

1. That the people of Nicaragua, birthplace of the hero of Latin American independence Augusto Cesar Sandino, are being currently subjected to the most brutal, inhuman and criminal tyranny in our America--the Somozist dynasty.

2. That this dynasty for over 40 years has violated the most elemental human rights and in recent weeks has committed acts of genocide and crimes against humanity comparable only to the crimes committed on a world-wide scale by Hitlerian fascism.

3. That, inspired by the ideals of freedom bequeathed to them by the general of free men, the Nicaraguan people are waging one of the most heroic and beautiful battles of our hemisphere and with their generous blood are laying the groundwork of the path toward their unique, true and final independence.

4. That in this effort the Nicaraguan people's right to take arms and fight to the last breath in order to eliminate forever the Somozist dynasty is legitimate. This calls for a deactivation of the National Guard upholding it in order to make way for an army that is a legitimate representative of the people.

5. That the Nicaraguan people, with their workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and all anti-Somozist social sectors, recognize the Sandirist National Liberation Front [FSLN] as their vanguard.

6. That the United States and other countries have trampled on the principle of non-intervention by going to the aid of the Somozist dictatorship against the sovereign people.

The conference has verified the Nicaraguan people's full agreement with the proposed provisional government, made up of representatives from various sectors, whose platform must be supported by the FSLN.

The conference is in solidarity with and unconditionally supports the Nicaraguan people's demand that Somoza and Somozism be eradicated, that the National Guard's high-level ranks be dismantled and that a people's army be organized as a guarantee of stability for a democratic and popular government.

The conference denounced all interventions, old and new type, which U.S. imperialism is sponsoring in the Third World and which now threaten Nicaragua. These interventions replace direct intervention with indirect actions by local reactionaries and intermediate lesser powers, all the while making believe that these conflicts are limited to a strictly local plane. Interventions also materialize through hemispheric dictatorships, for which Israel is a source of weapons, with Washington's due approval and constant advice in matters of torture and repression. All possible forms of intervention now loom over the Nicaraguan people.

The conference calls on all democratic governments to isolate the Somozist tyranny and, to this end, to break their diplomatic, consular, economic, political, financial, cultural and military relations with it.

The conference requests the expulsion of the Somozist government from all international organizations and demands that all governments denounce, at international forums, the genocide to which the Nicaraguan people are being subjected, which constitutes a crime against mankind.

The conference denounces the OAS' complicity, for it has not yet condemned this barbaric genocide, lending itself to the game of the enemies of Nicaragua in order to exclude the FSLN from the new government that is to be effectively established. It also denounces the Central American Defence Council, an organization which fulfills the role of an imperialist lackey.

The conference calls for the formation of an international tribunal to judge the crimes committed by Somoza and his disgraceful regime and to demand punishment for those responsible.

The conference condemns imperialism's maneuvers, which seek to achieve a negotiated solution to the Nicaraguan conflict aimed at perpetuating Somozism without Somoza, and which are in solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's decision to struggle for a free fatherland or die.

The conference praises the principle of the legitimacy of aiding those peoples struggling for their liberation and condemns the illegitimate aid given to tyrannical, corrupt, feudal and colonial governments.

In order to fulfill these and other tasks, the conference approves the creation of a continental coordinator of support for the Nicaraguan people, which will adopt all measures necessary to achieve these objectives.

The conference acknowledges the role that certain governments in the area have been playing in the defense of democracy and the safeguarding of the Nicaraguan people's legitimate rights.

The conference acknowledges the Panamanian people's efforts as well as their government's consent so that this meeting could be held in this country.

University of Panama, 1 October 1978.

TORRIJOS' BROTHER DENIES CONTRABAND TRADE CHARGES

PA022343Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1955 GMT 2 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpt] Panama City, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Hugo Torrijos Herrera, brother of Chief of Government Omar Torrijos, flatly denied here today having any connection with the illegal export of wild animals and furs that he has been charged with in Colombia. He said he is going to sue the Bogota newspaper EL TIEMPO for libel because it has repeatedly named him as the "key figure" in an alleged contraband operation involving Colombian wild animals.

"It is entirely untrue. I have nothing to do with those exports. I own no shares in the companies which were reported in Colombia to be mine. I was not even aware that such an export trade existed," Hugo Torrijos told ACAN-EFE.

The first report linking Torrijos to the illegal export of animals and furs appeared in EL TIEMPO several months ago. Based on the article, a Bogota judge launched an investigation and has summoned several persons, among them the Panamanian chief of government's older brother.

Hugo Torrijos has been in touch with several lawyers and with the Colombian Consulate here to determine what steps can be taken to prove his innocence. He is willing to testify before the Colombian consul here to clarify the matter. He said EL TIEMPO's correspondent in Panama had interviewed him on the subject several weeks ago and that he had denied it all. However, he said, the Bogota paper did not report my denial. "They just didn't feel like publishing it."

BRIEFS

BEEF QUOTA REDUCED--The Panamanian Government has reduced its meat quota to the United States and prohibited the sale of cattle on the hoof until 1981 to supply the local market and prevent a price increase. Panama exports 3,000 tons of beef to the United States every year. This amount will be reduced by 50 percent. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 22 Sep 78 PA]

APEDE PRESIDENT APPOINTED--Carlos Hoffman, vice president of the Association of Panamanian Business Executives (APEDE), has been appointed president of the organization following the resignation of its president, Carlos Valencia, [Panama City MATUTION in Spanish 18 Sep 78 pp 1-a, 10-a PA]

ISRAELI MINISTER'S VISIT--Israeli Labor Minister Yisra'el Katz arrived in Panama on 18 September on a tour of the Latin American continent. He was met at the airport by Panamanian Labor Minister Adolfo Ahumada and representatives of the Jewish community in Panama. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 19 Sep 78 pp 1, 30 PA]

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER WARNS AGAINST CONTINUED VIOLATIONS

PA031936Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1625 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 3 Oct (LATIN)--Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier warned here today that Costa Rica will break diplomatic relations with Nicaragua if violations of its territorial sovereignty by the Nicaraguan National Guard continue. The foreign minister, who returned from the United Nations on Sunday evening, said that relations with the Nicaraguan people have always been friendly and fraternal. We are two fraternal people who have been united for centuries, from before the conquest, during the time of the colonies and after independence, so I feel that, for the time being, we should not break relations, he said.

The official added that this does not eliminate the possibility of a future break if Nicaraguan National Guard aggression continues to occur. The foreign minister also reported that Costa Rica, through its ambassador to the OAS, Jose Rafael Echeverria, is proposing a motion of censorship against the Nicaraguan regime. He also said that the OAS decision on the bilateral case between Costa Rica and Nicaragua has been postponed to await the results of the mediating commission composed of the United States, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala.

According to the foreign minister, those three nations are willing to send delegates to Nicaragua to seek a formula of peace between the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the government of Gen Anastasio Somoza. Costa Rica maintains that until action is taken by the mediating group the bilateral problem between the two countries cannot be aired.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN MINISTERS LEADS TO BORDER OPENING

PA032312Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2251 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 3 Oct (AFP)--Costa Rica this afternoon opened its border with Nicaragua after it had been closed for 2 weeks. The opening of the border at Penas Blancas came after a meeting of the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan agriculture ministers and after it was proved that there is no danger of coffee rust being spread. Meanwhile, the Costa Rican Government has reported that it has received a considerable number of Nicaraguan refugee children who are being helped in the area near the border. Beginning this afternoon, vehicles will be able to enter and leave Costa Rica through that border without hindrance.

BORDER MOPPING-UP OPERATION REPORTED CONCLUDED

PA040332Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey reported this afternoon the conclusion of the mopping-up operation which led to the arrest of 84 Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] members. He said that the arrests have been made since fighting broke out in Nicaragua and most of those arrested have been deported to Panama or Venezuela; some remained in the country to receive medical attention. He noted that immigration officials are working hard because there are many undocumented individuals whom they have to investigate thoroughly, since some may have been infiltrated by the Nicaraguan Government.

Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey said this afternoon that the mopping-up operation is over and that the men deployed along the border will return to their various units.

[Words indistinct] a larger detachment than usual in the area. The minister admitted that police worked among the border under deplorable circumstances, without boots, coats or tents. Their only comfort was that they were served good food. In view of this, the government decided not to cut funds to purchase noncombat work equipment and also voiced public thanks for the work of its employees and the cooperation of area inhabitants. After (?touring) several parts of the border area, the interior minister gave assurances this afternoon that there are no FSLN members there. Asked if it is true that Somoza ordered the reinforcement of the area, he answered affirmatively, noting that, according to the reports he had seen in this area [words indistinct] 500 civilians and 300 [word indistinct] but he made no further comment.

RADIO RELOJ LIKENS SOMOZA TO HITLER

PA032223Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We must repeat that we are neither (?bothered) nor concerned by the insults of the Somozist radio station. Somoza's insults elevate us; Somoza's insults strengthen us; Somoza's insults provide a stimulus and strength for the struggle. There will be no faltering or failing in the great struggle now underway in Nicaragua for a people's freedom. We are experiencing the historic moment of the fall of a dictatorship. We are experiencing the vibrant moment of the arrival of the rejuvenating sun.

Thousands of Nicaraguans are fleeing their country. Shortly, thousands will be returning to their beloved country.

Somoza, do not waste time insulting us. Your insults are important because they teach us wisdom. They are an indication that we are in the right, that we are face to face, and that our struggle is against a dictatorship, against torture, against bestiality, against the demon. Our struggle is being waged alongside the people with strength and courage, without the slightest diminishing of our hope that peace is near--not the Somozist peace of the cemetery, but the peace of Christ, a peace of action, of attitude [as heard] and of determination.

Raise your forehead, Somoza, and acknowledge that it is true that you have been left alone, that you have to offer food, housing and salaries in order to expand your bloody army that massacres the people. Somoza's desperate campaign is aimed at obtaining paid torturers, and his campaign against Radio Reloj is part of that desperation which comes from his feeling of isolation, surrounded by lackeys, without popular support, without worthy soldiers, without merit and without international support. It is almost a case of a new Hitler or a new South Africa. It is the great crisis for Somoza, whose days, hours and even seconds are numbered.

We are not bothered by Somoza's insults; on the contrary, they uplift us. We listen to the obligatory radio network daily at 1800 and 2200, when furious attacks are hurled at us. It is part of the entertainment of a circus--Somoza's circus of death, persecution and blood; the Roman circus which entertains the American Nero. However, in the grip of the lions, the Christians erected monuments of glory and valor. In the face of Somozist aggression, we feel even more valor and more determination, more resolution and more courage.

Go on insulting us, Somoza. Go on lying, Somoza. The Nicaraguan people gather information and learn the truth through us. The Nicaraguan people know us and who we are. That is why, no matter where we are, on longwave or shortwave or on modulated frequency, throughout the course of 25 years, we have been the same.

This is a struggle against dictatorship, a struggle for liberty, a struggle for democracy, a clear and dazzling struggle. Pay attention to us, Somoza. Insult us as much as you like, but let us speak clearly, for the dawn of freedom in the new Nicaragua is approaching.

EL SALVADOR

GUERRILLAS BURN NICARAGUAN AIRLINES OFFICE

PA040143Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1403 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The offices of the Nicaraguan Airlines (LANICA) in El Salvador were burned early this morning by the leftist Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL). Several individuals arrived at the Montecristo Building, located on San Salvador's west side, broke several windows in the LANICA offices and threw incendiary bombs which started the fire. The fire did not spread to other offices in the building because of the thick cement walls.

In a communique issued at the same time as the action, the FPL reports that a commando group of the organization was responsible for the action, which it called the "Death to Somozaism operation." According to the FPL, the operation was a protest against Gen Anastasio Somoza's government. The communique states that the FPL, in its strategy of popular war for socialism in Central America, considers the war in Nicaragua to overthrow Somoza legitimate. Furthermore, it says that in order to free the Nicaraguan people "it will have to completely defeat the local bourgeoisie and the army of the National Guard and install a new system." The FPL also mentions that Cesar Augusto Sandino and Farabundo Marti, leaders during the early part of the century, from whom the guerrillas in the two countries take their names, fought together in Nicaragua for the same ideals.

The action against LANICA's offices took place at 0430 (1030 GMT). In the meantime, the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP), another leftist organization, carried out an action against the LANICA offices in Guatemala.

PRS, ERP ISSUE MESSAGE ON NICARAGUAN SITUATION

PA040356Y San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 29 Sep 78 p 25A PA

[Paid advertisement with message to people of Central America and world on insurrection in Nicaragua from Salvadoran Revolutionary Party [PRS] and Revolutionary People's Army [ERP]--issued in El Salvador in September]

[Text] For many years Latin America has been under the yoke of the exploitation and dependence of imperialist powers which, in alliance with dominant national groups, have subjugated our peoples.

This is why our America has been the site of glorious and heroic popular struggles which reaffirm our peoples' determination to obtain freedom at any price and to guarantee eras of peace, well-being and liberty for future generations.

At this time U.S. imperialism and the entire capitalist system have entered a serious crisis as a result of the nature of laws that condemn them to their definitive destruction. But this is not a situation that should cause the peoples to be filled with expectation or fear that might stop the audacity and determination of the exploited of America from struggling resolutely against imperialism.

The worsening of the imperialist crisis is also--and above all--the result of the ground gained by the world's revolutionary forces and the severe defeats they have inflicted on the all-powerful imperialist monster. The new falsely democratic and humane policies that Carter has undertaken in the "defence of human rights" are only a defensive ploy that the imperialists are using to confuse and to prolong the exploitation and oppression in our America and the world.

Our Central America, as part of this imperialist complex, has entered the anti-imperialist struggle forcefully. The crisis of financial and monopolistic capital has been clearly felt in Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua. That is why in the last decade we have seen the strengthening of the popular movement in our countries to the point that it is evident that serious confrontations will occur soon with the imperialist and dictatorial forces in our countries.

It is in this framework that the Nicaraguan people have been intensifying their struggle, using all available means, until they unleashed the irreversible process of insurrection that marked the beginning of a new phase of struggle for Central America and continental liberation.

The revolutionary and democratic forces of our America cannot remain apart from the Nicaraguan people's struggle at this time. Devoted revolutionaries and democrats should join in a single anti-imperialist bloc and contribute to the defeat of the tyrant Somoza and all the maneuvers which imperialism, with its new democratic and humanist mask, will try to undertake to defeat and subjugate the Nicaraguan people.

The exploited of Central America see the hope for their own liberation in the Nicaraguan people's struggle. It is because of this that they are closely following events in Nicaragua. It is also because of this that they themselves can feel the depotism and cruelty with which the National Guard is trying to silence the desires of freedom of a people, by carrying out bombing and indiscriminate attacks on women, children and old people, killing all of the young people in a clear policy of extermination which, far from subjugating the people, is increasing their hatred for the oppressors.

Revolutionaries and our peoples should be aware that the Nicaraguan people are not alone; that their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], has known how to interpret, lead and accompany the Nicaraguan people's struggle.

It is evident that the armed struggle, with the broad participation of the people led by the FSLN, will be able to obtain the democratic achievements necessary in this historic phase of the revolutionary struggle in Nicaragua.

In view of all this, it is the unavoidable duty of the firm revolutionaries and democrats of America, and particularly of Central America, to provide all the necessary political and material solidarity to guarantee victory for the Nicaraguan people's struggle and their vanguard, the FSLN.

The revolutionary and democratic forces of Latin America must guarantee that the victory and the democratic aspirations of the Nicaraguan people will be the result of their militant action, since the armed Nicaraguan people led by the FSLN are the only guarantee of peace and democracy for Nicaragua. It is because of this that we must denounce the interventionist maneuvers of the OAS which, using peace as a pretext, wants to snatch victory from the Nicaraguan people.

Democracy in Nicaragua will be the result of the people's struggle and not the intervention of forces of the Latin American dictatorships which, sent by imperialism, are now trying to rise up as opponents of a regime that has been in power because they wanted it so.

One cannot believe in the democracy and humanism of U.S. imperialism, which is the main supporter of murderous regimes such as those of Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil, Guatemala and El Salvador. The forces of U.S. imperialism are desperately seeking all kinds of maneuvers to prevent the triumph of the people and their vanguard, the FSLN.

The Guatemalan and Salvadoran dictatorships have already begun military intervention in Nicaragua, becoming suppliers of military equipment and provisions to Somoza's Guard, sending special units, and contributing with their air forces to bomb the Nicaraguan people, all this with the approval of Carter and U.S. imperialism.

The PRS and its armed wing, the ERP, call upon all revolutionary forces of Central America to give all the necessary solidarity to comrades of the FSLN. In coordination, we will intensify the struggle in our own countries to prevent intervention by the Central American armies.

The forces of our revolutionary army are willing to intensify the struggle to prevent the full deployment of the forces of the Romero dictatorship in support of Somoza.

With irrevocable determination to struggle for the Salvadoran and Central American revolution, until victory or death.

[Signed] Rene Cruz, PRS secretary general and ERP national chief of operations, El Salvador, September 1978

(Signature responsible for publication) Maria Eugenia Gonzalez Conzalez, identification card 3-191-724

GUATEMALA

REPORT ON UNREST IN GUATEMALA CITY, VEHICLES DESTROYED

PA031200Y Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Jose Antonio Florez report, distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The situation is increasingly deteriorating. Attention, Central American listeners: [Words indistinct] providing you with last-minute reports on this morning's and this afternoon's conflict, we have said that the situation is increasingly deteriorating for the central government, which has to cope with the demonstrations of repudiation by the citizens, notably in the capital city, generally against the [word indistinct] of urban transportation. At least 8 or 10 urban transportation vehicles were destroyed or burned this afternoon.

Groups of people can be seen everywhere watching demonstrators and nonconformists destroying buses and setting fire to them in the various parts of the capital. One can see aid units of the fire department [word indistinct], the Guatemalan Red Cross and also national police units, which are unable to check the unrest, passing by.

As we reported this morning, everything started in Colonia [words indistinct] in the capital where the rioters gathered and opposed national police officers, resulting in several wounded and many affected by tear gas bombs. They were taken to the hospital. Three police agents were also attacked with machetes and knives. One of them is in very serious condition.

In a tour of the capital city near the civic center in Zone 1 Zone 1 Zone 4 of the city [as heard], we observed how the demonstrators destroyed a stationwagon of [word indistinct] transportation services, broke its glass windows and [words indistinct] were provoked by those people. [Words indistinct] the rioters got the people who were riding the vehicles to work or home out in order to beat them with clubs and whatever they had at hand to destroy the buses as a sign of protest and repudiation, especially of the urban transportation businessmen who, in the wake of a problem that has worsened after 2 months of having the population riding [words indistinct], trucks, wagons and the most inappropriate vehicles, have (?elicited) the people's ire against the measure adopted by capital city's city hall. Right now national policemen are trying to break up a large group of people at 18th Street and Sixth Avenue in Zone 1, where the firing of tear gas bombs can be heard. However, the people were not put off [words indistinct] because we also know that there (?is) trouble in the various parts of the capital--which has more than 1 million inhabitants--especially in the poorer areas, and all this [words indistinct] until urban transportation [words indistinct] are destroyed.

Later Report

PA032001Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1836 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Hundreds of Guatemalan students clashed with the police in downtown Guatemala City for the second consecutive day today in protest of the increase in bus fares. So far 3 persons have died and 200 have been wounded as a result of the clashes which occurred when the police moved in on the barricades erected near the central boys' institute in the heart of Guatemala

APPEAL MADE TO PARENTS TO CURB YOUTH VIOLENCE

PA031706Y Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Station editorial: "An Appeal to Parents"]

[Text] Yesterday morning there were a few incidents in downtown Guatemala City between groups of persons and the police force. The incidents were not tragic but they did disrupt public order somewhat, as well as industry and business. Even though it cannot be said which political sector promoted these incidents [words indistinct] show a deterioration of commercial activity, in the first place, and also damage the nation's industrial production and the economy in general.

The president has stated the need for dialog. When an embassy is seized, violence must naturally result in more violence. The laws of physics dictate that for every action there is a reaction. That is why the need for dialog has been stressed for establishing communications between working classes and authorities.

Similar to these actions which we note today with concern, other actions might occur. One has seen the enthusiasm of youth in action, youth which could be manipulated through a public call to subversion. It is worth calling their parents' attention to this because they are the ones with the maturity and experience to establish patterns of conduct in the home which will lead to other behavior. During the present time, a deteriorated economic situation, the world inflationary process and a series of circumstances which seem to negatively influence the family are added to other factors which sooner or later could be exploited by political sectors with dastardly aims. We must prevent this. The present government's democratic opening includes dialog and communication rather than misunderstanding and absurd violence.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES PURCHASE OF 50 BUSES

PA031713Y Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Text] President Fernando Lucas Romero Garcia has met with the Guatemalan finance minister to expedite the paperwork for the purchase of the first 50 buses for the municipal service. These buses will be new and will be properly maintained with the understanding that the municipal transportation enterprise will progressively be equipped with new and modern units. An appeal was made to transportation users to understand that the present situation is temporary and that with the creation of the municipal enterprise, fares will be 5 cents, as proposed after a detailed study was made of all aspects of the problem. The press was also called upon to explain this to the people. The government said that it will not authorize increases for extra-urban transportation. Therefore, firms altering their rates will be severely penalized.

HONDURAS

CAPTIVE SANDINISTS TO GO TO SOUTH AMERICA

PA032119Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1849 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran acting Foreign Minister Ramon Hernandez Alcerro affirmed today, Tuesday, that some 100 Sandinists imprisoned in Honduras will soon be sent to a number of South American countries. To this end, the official added, the Foreign Ministry is negotiating the reception of those rebels with several South American governments. Those concerned have either voluntarily turned themselves over to the army or have been captured by it, particularly in the south, near the border with Nicaragua.

Although Alcerro did not say which governments have offered to receive the Sandinists, he reiterated that several South American foreign ministries have expressed willingness to grant them asylum. "Not until we receive official confirmation from those governments will we be in a position to mention them and affirm that they will be received by a certain government," the foreign minister indicated. The minister also denied that Nicaragua had asked the Honduran Government to extradite the Sandinists. According to a local radio station, the prisoners have declared a hunger strike in order to press the military government into releasing them soon.

According to the army, the Sandinists continue to be "protected" at the 11th Battalion, stationed in the southern city of Choluteca near the border with Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA CRITICIZES OPPONENTS FOR STAND ON TALKS

PA031631Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1450 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Managua--President Anastasio Somoza has criticized his opponents for trying to establish prerequisites for the talks he is to hold with them, alleging that only through friendly cooperation can these talks be successful.

During a brief news conference Somoza said that the opposition's demands are turning the success of these talks into an impossibility. Yesterday, a Broad Opposition Front [FAO] leader said that [his group] would not demand Somoza's resignation initially during the talks in which the United Staes, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic will act as mediators.

But, he indicated, Somoza's resignation would have to be a part of any final solution to the Nicaraguan crisis.

According to Somoza, Nicaragua does not need a transition government. What it needs is constitutional elections in 1981 in order to allow him to turn over power to the government elected to succeed him. He added that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] had won the support of many people because it had a long time to indoctrinate them. He also said that [the FSLN] had abused the right of dissent that exists in Nicaragua by fomenting the violence that has led to the country's current situation. There has been no massacre here and the National Guard restored order, but when fighting occurs, some people die. I am a Nicaraguan and I did not want all this bloodshed to occur, Somoza added.

He then said that the electoral reforms he is proposing will permit the organization of political parties with broad bases of support. Parties with only 15,000 to 20,000 members will not be permitted, he indicated. Somoza explained that the electoral law he is proposing includes secret ballots, a ban on propaganda during the elections and universal suffrage for everyone over the age of 18. According to him, Nicaragua differs from other countries which only allow those who have money or properties to vote. Nicaragua has an extraordinary democracy and a liberalism that is quite different from that in other countries, he commented. He also affirmed that his country should be classified as a democracy rather than a dictatorship. Somoza had previously said that he is certain Nicaragua constitutes an example for the world.

Yesterday, FAO member Adolfo Calero Portocarrero said that the front would need at least 2 years to organize for the elections. He also suggested that a transition government be established prior to those elections. He added that the opposition would not demand Somoza's resignation at the beginning of the negotiations, but that it will continue to demand his resignation before a final agreement is reached. According to Calero, foreign mediation would merely constitute a mechanism aimed at setting a timetable for the solution. Among other things, he added, the opposition would demand amnesty for political prisoners, an electoral reform based on pluralism, respect for human rights, an end to corruption and the formation of a truly national government.

Further Remarks

PA040224Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0126 GMT 4 Oct 78 PA

[By Agustin Fuentes and Raul H. Riutor]

[Excerpts] Managua, 3 Oct (LATIN)--President Anastasio Somoza stated here today that he is willing to offer portfolios in his cabinet to the opposition seeking to topple him before his term ends in 1981, that relations with the United States are "better than before" and that the Soviet Union and Cuba are responsible for the events of September, "because they are seeking to expand their influence in Central America."

In an exclusive interview with this agency, Somoza added that the delegates from the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic who wil come to this capital to "cooperate amicably" on the Nicaraguan conflict "will have ample freedom to interview whomever they want, even Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) members. I set no conditions. Their problem will be to find out who has real strength within the opposition because real force in the country resides with the ruling Nationalist Liberal Party, over which I preside," Somoza said.

Referring to the situation following clashes between the 8,100 National Guardsmen who support him and the Sandinists and their followers, Somoza said in his presidential office known as the "bunker:" "I inform you that Costa Rica and Honduras are taking measures to remain neutral.

I do not think the Sandinist attack announced by Tomas Borges (one of the major Sandinist leaders) over Radio Havana is possible. It is a war of nerves fought via rumors. I can assure you that 50 people cannot roam the Nicaraguan mountains without being found. There are about 80 in Honduras who say they are enemies of this government. In Costa Rica, of the 75 who attacked (the Penas Blancas border post), there were 12 casualties and several (Sandinist) deaths, which makes that force very small.

Concerning relations with Washington, President Somoza said: "They are better than before. The fact that the United States sent a special envoy to try to solve Nicaragua's problem means that it is a real friend the Nicaraguans, even of yours truly." President Jimmy Carter sent former Ambassador to Panama William Jorden to this capital in September to arrange for acceptance of the friendly cooperation of the United States and other countries to avoid more bloodshed. Somoza said today that "mediation would entail intervention."

About Moscow and Cuba, Somoza, who voiced his profound anticommunism, said: "The Soviet Union and Havana are responsible for the recent bloody incidents because they are seeking to expand their influence over Central America, and Havana in particular is trying to get back at my government's militant attitude against communism and Castroism."

"There is a real possibility that opposition members will participate in the cabinet," Somoza stated. He will meet here tomorrow with the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, which arrived today to investigate alleged violations of those rights. However, opposition leaders repeatedly rejected hints to that effect because they find it unacceptable to work with a government which they consider "unconstitutional."

About Nicaragua's future, he said: "My plans are to hold elections so that the Nicaraguan people can choose my successor, to fashion electoral laws which can inspire confidence today and in the future."

Last night Somoza said that the next presidential elections will be held on the first Sunday in February 1981 in Nicaragua, in keeping with the current constitution. He added that his term ends on 1 May of that year.

President Somoza dismissed the possibility that his government will break diplomatic relations with any country as a result of recent incidents: "We prefer to hold talks with those governments which unwittingly or willingly are providing the means to people who want to cause bloodshed in Nicaragua."

About Costa Rica, he said that "even we have admitted that there was an involuntary violation of Costa Rican territory by a Nicaraguan plane. The OAS factfinding mission verified that that violation was the result of the invasion of Nicaragua by irregulars coming from Costa Rican territory and that violates the international pacts we have with Costa Rica." He voiced confidence that the mopping-up operation which the Costa Rican Government is conducting along the boarder will be effective.

CONTINUING BLOODSHED REPORTED FROM MANAGUA

PA032112Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Report from Radio Reloj correspondent in Managua--live via telephone]

[Excerpt] There has been some bloodshed in Managua and other cities of the country. While the country awaits the arrival of the delegates of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission scheduled for this morning, assassinations have continued throughout the country, with no one being able to intercede and guarantee the lives of thousands of Nicaraguans who practically have the sword of death hanging over them.

Yesterday there were reports of new murders of civilians in cold blood. The murders take place during searches of homes of hundreds of persons suspected of opposing the government. In this manner, there have been searches of the homes of opponents, of innocent persons not involved in politics, and even the homes of progovernment people or Somozist supporters.

The situation is as follows: A military patrol arrives at a home in one of the vehicles of the special antiterrorist brigade and proceeds to search every corner. At best in such searches the entire family is taken to jail: at worst, someone in the family may be shot. Inhabitants of all towns in the country are subject to search, meanwhile, the government radio and television has been announcing that the National Guard is in control of the country and that the troop movements are designed to maintain peace and tranquillity in the republic.

WARNING ISSUED AGAINST VISITING COSTA RICA

PA031205Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2355 GMT 2 Oct 78 PA

[Public appeal]

[Text] Attention all Nicaraguans. Reports from Radio Reloj of San Jose, Costa Rica, over the past few hours say that the authorities of that country cannot offer any guarantees to Nicaraguan citizens who visit Costa Rica as tourists or on business. Radio Reloj said that it was in a position to inform Nicaraguan tourists that if they visit Costa Rica, it is at their own risk. Radio Reloj hinted that Nicaraguans who visit Costa Rica as tourists might be the object of attacks.

[Words indistinct] an anti-Nicaraguan campaign which Costa Rican stations such as Radio Reloj and Radio Columbia have been carrying out has created a sort of psychosis in certain sectors that have even gone so far as to attack Nicaraguan citizens. Therefore, those Nicaraguans who have plans to visit Costa Rica as tourists or to carry out other activities should take into account the Radio Reloj reports, which the station claims to have received from official sources. It must be pointed out that the truly responsible sector of the Costa Rican people does not agree with the campaign that certain organs sponsored and directed by Marxist-Leninist circles have been carrying out against Nicaragua and Nicaraguans. At any rate, Nicaraguans should take note of the dangerous situation that has become evident recently in the neighboring country.

SANDINISTS REPORTEDLY TO SET UP GOVERNMENT IN COSTA RICA

PA031352Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2355 GMT 2 Oct 78 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Costa Ricans who have been so goodheartedly helping the Sandino-terrorist movement are currently facing the red threat of the boomerang that they threw into the air. From trustworthy sources it has now been learned that the Sandinist forces which tried by various methods to take over our country--and did not manage to do so thanks to the Lord and the heroic behavior of the National Guard--are taking advantage of the fact that their general headquarters and training camps are located on Costa Rican territory. They are going to take over Guanacaste and Nicoya, where it is said they are going to establish a communist military republic. With this action they will be right next to Nicaragua, constantly threatening our country's security and cutting off a part of Costa Rican territory. This much has been learned of the communist's macabre plan.

Undoubtedly these terrorists, observing Costa Rica's growing coldness toward them as a result of international pressure and believing that their refuge has been lost, will take over this territory. This will be an easy task because Costa Rica has no army, as it has eternally boasted. Broadcasting this report does not bring us any joy. On the contrary, we do so with the best intentions, knowing what it would mean to our country to have [close to it] a permanent communist installation such as the one the reds are planning to set up in Costa Rican territory--a territory that was snatched away from Nicaragua in the past. However, this is how the devil rewards those who serve him well.

Further Comment

PA031351Y Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0010 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The Paranoiac Marxist priest Ernesto Cardenal, said last night in Panama that if the Sandinists are unable to gain control of at least a portion of Nicaraguan territory, then they will be forced to install a government in Guanacaste, a sector of Nicaraguan territory that the Costa Ricans received in payment for their help in the 1856 national war. According to the Marxist priest, the Sandinists will take over Guanacaste Province and, for this reason, they have selected this territory as a sanctuary for their projected attacks on Nicaragua.

Cardenal's statements provoked a wave of patriotism in Costa Rica, as the Costa Ricans consider that Guanacaste has historically always belonged to them. In their history and geography textbooks they do not inform Costa Rican youth that that territory is Nicaraguan. Now the Costa Rican authorities are going to have to stop the Sandinists who have sworn to take over Guanacaste and Nicoya to harass, as they say, the Nicaraguan authorities.

OPPOSITION FRONT CALLS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES

PA031407Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0056 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Broad Opposition Front (FAO) today demanded an end to political persecution and the full reestablishment of constitutional guarantees as the primary task of the countries which have already begun to work in favor of international mediation to solve the crisis affecting the Nicaraguan people.

This was stated in an official communique issued by the FAO in Managua and circulated in San Jose today. The communique is signed by 16 political and labor organizations which oppose the Anastasio Somoza regime.

The FAO confirmed its interest in international mediation as it had expressed in a previously released statement. However, it notes that the first task of mediation in Nicaragua should be aimed at creating an appropriate climate for that mediation. According to the FAO, this can be achieved by immediately obtaining an end of political persecution and the full reestablishment of constitutional guarantees in Nicaragua. Those guarantees were suspended on 13 September when President Somoza, in a meeting of the Council of Ministers, established a state of siege and martial law throughout Nicaragua. The Somoza regime also imposed a curfew from early in the evening until dawn.

The FAO said that only if the government reestablishes constitutional guarantees will the Nicaraguan people be able to have a free press so that everyone can be aware of what is occurring and voice their opinion on the mediation process.

The FAO states that once this climate has been established the object of the FAO's talks with these high-ranking representatives of the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic will be to propose the minimum bases for the achievement of a stable and lasting peace and an effective democracy in Nicaragua.

GUERRILLAS FORM ALLIANCE WITH '11 NOVEMBER' GROUP

PA040308Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2337 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Oct (LATIN)--The self-styled Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) has made a military alliance with another armed group called 11 November, according to a television report carried here and taped somewhere in the mountains in southern Nicaragua.

In the meantime, Sandinist leader Eden Pastora, known as Commander Cero, confirmed the announcement of an FSLN offensive in the near future.

Standing next to Commander Cero, Mexican Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, a member of the FSLN national directorate, said during the interview, which was published here today by the newspaper UNO MAS UNO, and which was held somewhere in Central America [as received]: The next offensive, which is going to be very soon, will be a surprise to Somoza because we will have much better arms than we had in September. We have bazookas, 60 mm and 81 mm mortars, antitank rockets, .50 caliber machineguns, and we will probably also have surface-to-air missiles, he told newsman Antonio Caram during an interview from San Jose, Costa Rica.

The television program, carried in color, was entitled: In a Sandinist Camp.

BRIEFS

COSTA RICAN PLN--The national assembly of the National Liberation Party [PLN] today formally approved the PLN's entry into the Socialist International. PLN international secretary Oscar Arias Sanchez explained that the PLN had joined the Socialist International in 1976, when it was admitted as an active member. [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 26 Sep 78 PA 2 A PA]

GRANMA QUOTES FIDEL IN DENOUNCING CAMP DAVID

FL031030Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Under the title: "Camp David Agreements, Consummation of Betrayal," the newspaper GRANMA, organ of the PCC Central Committee, comments in an editorial on the unilateral signing of such documents.

GRANMA points out that the contents of the agreements show that Israel remained intransigent in its known key positions and that Egypt made most of the concessions. GRANMA recalls that there is only one way to channel the Middle East conflict onto the path of a just and stable peace: Return to the Geneva conference with the participation of allparties involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. And it adds: To move away from Geneva means to move away from a just peace. Agreements such as those of Camp David, which on the one hand conceal the capitulation by one side and consolidate the fruits of war for Israel on the other, only lead to making the Middle East situation even more explosive.

GRANMA emphasizes in its editorial that it cannot be concealed that the agreements signed by Egypt and Israel in Washington lead both sides to a greater dependence on the United States since, besides suspiciously sacrificing several key issues in the conflict, the agreements constitute an attempt to reconcile the interests of the Sadat regime with Israeli-U.S. deficiencies, which means increased imperialist influence in the area.

At the conference of solidarity with the African and Arab peoples' struggle against imperialism and reaction, held in Addis Ababa, our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, GRANMA says, pointed out that imperialism is bent on supporting the Zionist reaction and its illegal occupation of Arab territories, especially Palestinian territories. Speaking at the inaugural session of the conference in Addis Ababa on 14 September, Fidel referred to the talks which at that time were taking place at Camp David and he said about them: The Camp David talks are a desperate attempt to maintain the policy of successive and partial surrender of the rights of the Arab and Palestinian peoples and to prevent the presence of Arab countries and their allies at the Geneva negotiations, and there is an attempt at cancelling these negotiations.

GRANMA concludes its editorial saying: Camp David, as Fidel declared during his recent visit to Algeria, has been the consummation of betrayal.

CTC HOLDS CONFERENCE IN PREPARATION FOR CONGRESS

FL021024Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Oct 78 FL

[Text] The first conference that the Central Organization of Cuban Workers--CTC--has held in the country in preparation for the 14th CTC congress was held in Granma Province, and one of the fundamental agreements reached by the workers in that eastern region was a condemnation of the crimes that the Somoza tyranny is committing in Nicaragua. The conference was chaired by PCC Central Committee members Jesus Montane Oropesa, chief of the PCC Central Committee mass organizations department; Roberto Veiga, chairman of the national organizing committee for the labor congress; and Emilio Loo Hernandez, party first secretary in Granma Province.

During the conference, 55 members of the new CTC committee in Granma were elected, headed by Andres Carballosa Pena as first secretary.

HOLGUIN PROVINCE CTC ASSESSMENT MEETING ENDS

FL022055Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 2 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Miguel Cano Blanco, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the party in Holguin Province, has made the closing remarks at the first assessment meeting of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] at the provincial level, which was held at the Calixto Garcia General Mechanization Institute. This assessment meeting was also chaired by Roberto Veiga, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the national organizing committee of the 14th CTC congress. Miguel Cano Blanco announced that ongoing construction projects in Holguin Province amount to more than 150 million pesos in the industrial, educational and social sectors. The number of plans in that economic front will be much greater in the next 5 year period, the party leader explained.

Cano Blanco pointed out that 65 percent of the cane will be cut with machinery, which will allow the province to improve by 5 percent the mechanization level approved by the first party congress for the year 1980. In addition to this the provincial party first secretary said that there will be a mobilization of 7,500 volunteer canecutters in the next harvest. During the meeting Holguin's CTC provincial committee was established with Ixart Cuenca Mastrapa and Jose Peres Velazquez as first and second secretaries, respectiv ly, of the labor organization in the province. The participants in the conference, the second held in the country, expressed their condemnation of the massacre being perpetrated by the Somoza dictatorship against the fraternal Nicaraguan people.

BILATERAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OPENS IN TOKYO

FL021650Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Tokyo--The working sessions of the third Cuba-Japan economic conference began in Tokyo today after opening remarks by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and [conference] chairman (Yoshihiro Inayama).

The current status of bilateral trade and prospects for expansion are being examined at the most important annual Cuba-Japan conference, which is divided into committees in the halls of Tokyo's Palace Hotel.

In his remarks, Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, stressed the importance for his country of using exports as the fundamental basis for trade stability. The Cuban minister emphasized that besides sugar, nickel and sea products, new products should be generated with Japanese technology for export to that country or other markets. In this regard, Rodriguez Llompart stressed the importance of trade in [word indistinct] to allow the acquisition of Japanese technology and use part of the resulting production as new Cuban export goods to Japan or to other countries.

The Cuban minister explained that this new form of economic cooperation would allow Cuba to increase trade with Japan to more important levels than present ones since an operation of this type would cover three areas: export of Japanese technology and supplies and the granting of necessary credits by Japanese authorities to finance the export of part of the production from the acquired plants to Japan or third countries.

For his part, Cuba-Japan conference chairman (Yoshihiro Inayama) noted the importance of Japan working to offer effective support to the efforts being made by exporting countries.

(Inayama) added that he hopes the discussions between the specialists at the third Cuba-Japan conference will yield in fruitful results for both countries.

After the remarks by Rodriguez Llompart and (Inayama), the chiefs of the two delegations delivered their reports on the current status of commercial relations since the second conference in October 1977, in Havana City.

Rodriguez Llompart was accompanied in the chairmanship of the conference by Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, chief of the Cuban delegation and vice minister of foreign trade, and Jose A. Guerra Menchero, Cuban ambassador to Japan and deputy chief of the Cuban delegation.

AGREEMENT ON LEGAL TIES SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

FL022200Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2043 GMT 2 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Cuba and Angola have agreed to expand their relations in the justice sector, according to a communique released in Luanda. Signing the agreement for the Cuban side was Justice Minister Armando Torres Santrayil, who paid a 5-day official visit to that fraternal African country.

PRENSA LATINA reports that the two states signed an agreement governing the fulfillment of sentences adjudicated by the courts of one nation upon citizens of the other. It was announced that the two sides recognize the important role played by justice in building socialist society. The two sides also announced that other similar agreements will be signed next November.

GARCIA FRIAS SIGNS CONDOLENCE BOOK ON DEATH OF POPE

FL032136Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2053 GMT 3 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Guillermo Garcia Frias, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, this morning went to the embassy of the Holy See in Havana to sign the book of condolences on the occasion of the death of Pope John Paul I. Jose Felipe Carneado, chief of the PCC Central Committee Department of Science, Culture and Teaching Centers, and Rene Anillo Capote, interim foreign minister, also attended. Msgr (Mario Tagliaferri), apostolic internuncio, and (Pietro Zambi) and (Yusef Nazaroto), advisers to the internuncio, received the condolences of the Cuban authorities. Pope John Paul I's funeral will take place tomorrow, 4 October. His mortal remains will be buried in the Vatican's crypt.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER DECORATES SOVIET OFFICIALS

FL032336Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Communications Minister Pedro Guelmes today decorated three high Soviet officials with the Moncada Assault 20th Anniversary Medal. Those receiving the medal were former USSR Communications Minister Nikolay D. Psurtsev, USSR Communications Minister Nikolay Talyzin and First Deputy Minister Vasiliy A. Shamshin, who also is vice president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Association. In his speech, Minister Guelmes pointed out the firm support given by the Soviet Union to the development of communications in Cuba.

JAMAICA

SPAULDING REPORTS ON WORKERS TRAINED IN CUBA

FL021455Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 29 Sep 78 p 16 FL

[Text] A total of 406 construction workers have been trained in Cuba since the start of the "brigadista" programme and another 300 will be trained up to March next year, the minister of housing, the Hon Anthony Spaulding, told the House of Representatives on Tuesday.

Answering questions from Mr J.A.O. Smith (JLP [Jamaica Labour Party] Northern Clarendon) Mr Spaulding said that courses on "cultural upliftment" given to the students did not include political indoctrination.

The minister said that up to the time the questions were set for reply in July, a total of 254 of the workers had been employed--in Falmouth Steer Town, and Esher, and subsequently on projects by the ministries of education, national security and youth, as well as by private contractors.

The weekly rate of payment earned ranged from $55 to $175, dependent on the area of responsibility and skill required, the minister said; and the total cost to the government for the training of the students was $808,116.47.

In response to a supplementary question from Miss Portia Simpson, parliamentary secretary in the office of the prime minister, Mr Spaulding said requests for recruits to the programme had come from opposition members, Mr Alva Ross, Mr E.K. Powell, Miss Enid Bennett, and Dr Herbert Eldemire.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS MINISTER TULLOCH RESIGNS

FL031615Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 27 Sep 78 p 1 FL

[GLEANER political reporter]

[Text] Mr Francis Tulloch, minister of state in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, has resigned from this office with immediate effect, according to government sources.

Full details of the reasons for his resignation were not available last night, but it was learnt that Mr Tulloch is "anxious to return to his legal practice." Another reason named by the sources was growing concern by the former minister of state at the neglect of his constituency of West Central St James.

Mr Tulloch was elected a vice-president of the People's National Party at its annual conference held September 13-17.

Since his election to the House of Representatives in 1972 he has served as parliamentary secretary in the prime minister's office and minister of state in the Ministry of Public Utilities and Transport.

A release issued by the prime minister's office late last night said that Mr Tulloch resigned after consultations between himself and Prime Minister Michael Manley. It said he had resigned "for personal financial reasons and also to enable him to concentrate more attention on the affairs of his constituency."

Mr Tulloch will be assuming new duties of political organisation in St James and Hanover as soon as he returns from Sweden, where he is representing the People's National Party at the annual conference of the Swedish Socialist Party.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SENATE MIGHT REVIEW RECENT MILITARY REASSIGNMENTS

PA031928Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1732 GMT 3 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 3 Oct (AFP)--The president of the Dominican Senate has announced that that institution "can take measures" if it is ascertained that President Antonio Guzman violated the Organization Law of the Armed Forces by his recent changes in the military high command, it was reported here today.

Senate President Juan Rafael Peralta Perez said that if the president violates any law, the law of the armed forces or of the constitution, the senate can implement legal procedures so that the constitution and the laws will be respected. Although Peralta Perez did not mention names, observers pointed out that he was evidently referring to the replacement of Maj Gen Enrique Perez as army chief and his subsequent appointment as ambassador to Spain.

President: No More Changes

FL031121Y Santo Domingo Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Oct 78 FL

[Text] The president has declared that for the time being there will not be any more military personnel changes. Silvestre Antonio Guzman Fernandez said, however, that it may be necessary to assign some senior military officer to a post abroad. The chief of state refuted rumors of alleged appointments of senior military officers to diplomatic posts and in the armed forces. It could be that some military officer would have to be assigned abroad, but there will not be any more military changes here in this country, President Guzman asserted.

BRIEFS

CUBAN POLIO VACCINES--Santo Domingo, 1 Oct (EFE)--Over 400,000 doses of polio vaccine donated by the Cuban Health Ministry were delivered to Dominican health authorities today. The vaccines, obtainable only in Cuba and the USSR, will be used to control recent outbreaks. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1649 GMT 1 Oct 78 PA]

PARAGUAY

HUNGER STRIKERS TRANSFERRED TO POLICE CLINIC

PY041315Y Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 4 Oct 78 p 12 PY

[Excerpt] The four prisoners on hunger strike in Emboscada were transferred in the past few days to the "Rigoberto Caballero" police polyclinic. Their relatives will have a mass said for them today at La Encarnacion church. Brazilian human rights organizations have sent a delegate to meet Paraguayan churchmen regarding the condition of the hunger strikers.

The following persons were transferred to the polyclinic: Nercio Stump, 36; Regino Ibarra, 22; Gumersindo Britez, 29; and Eduardo Bogado. Their relatives have not been allowed to enter the polyclinic. Taurin Portillo, Virgilio Bareiro, and Santiago Rolon are also in the same hospital. The latter is continuing his hunger strike.

BRIEFS

NOGUES TO PANAMA--Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues will attend the inauguration in Panama of the assembly representatives who will elect the new leaders of that country for the period 1978-84. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 2 Oct 78 p 8 PY]